

The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1872, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large, quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers and household departments. It reaches so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALIBONE LODGE No. 23, N. E. O. P., William H. Thomas, Warden; James H. Gouard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month.

NEWPORT LODGE No. 11, R. O. P., James F. Heanont, Chancellor; Commander; Robert B. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, G. U. L. O. F. M., Sir Knight Captain George A. Wilcox, Everett L. Gordon, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT GATE No. 707, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles B. Parker, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month.

Local Matters.

Naval Manoeuvres.

Secretary of War Root and Secretary of the Navy Long are both anxious to have a series of drills between the army and navy some time during the coming fall, with New York city as the main point of attack. While much has been heard of the New York end of the attack and scarcely anything of Newport, it should be borne in mind that Newport with her new and modern chain of defenses will play a most important part in the battle, for this end will attempt to repulse any vessels Admiral Higginson may send this way in hopes of rushing by the forts and making a dash through Long Island Sound.

In the defense of New York the forts there with the aid of its regular troops, together with a few New York and one Pennsylvania regiments, will be used to prevent Admiral Higginson and his squadron from capturing these fortifications and with the aid of several submarine torpedo boats the army hope to prevent Admiral Higginson making a successful attack and from making a dash up New York bay to bombard New York city. The new and powerful guns along the entrance to New York bay and the new search lights will prove of much interest in these drills while the torpedo boat flotilla will be called upon for much important work. The New York Naval Reserves will also occupy an important position in the drills.

At this entrance of Long Island Sound a blockading fleet will be strengthened by a land force to consist of the regular army stationed at Fort Adams, Greble and Wetherill, two submarine torpedo boats, the Rhode Island Naval Reserves and perhaps the entire state militia. The Naval Reserves at this end would be used for torpedo work and in manning the signal stations, including that of Block Island, while the state militia would be utilized to re-inforce the regular army forces in the forts already mentioned.

Plans for the attacks and the battles are being formulated at the Naval War College here, by the Naval General Board and by the army officials in Washington, and although nothing definite is known regarding these plans it is generally accepted that such manœuvres will be carried out and upon a greater scale than has ever been attempted by this government in time of peace.

Undoubtedly the force at the Training Station with its ships will take an important part in the drills at this point, with the gunboats Newport and Hiss and the tug Choctaw, while from the Torpedo Station the tug Legion and a few torpedo boats would be sent to reinforce the fleet of the defense against the blockading enemy. The drills will probably last for a week with attacks at night as well as by day.

Ex-Alderman Joseph Haire and Mr. Arthur B. Commerford have returned from a trip through the tropics.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. F. P. Garretson sailed this week for a trip through the West Indies and other southern localities.

Hon. William J. Underwood has resigned from the Park Commission.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Interesting Lecture by Commander Murdock Before the Natural History Society.

Last Monday evening at a regular meeting of the Natural History Society, Commander J. B. Murdock, of the Naval War College, was the lecturer of the evening, his subject being "Wireless Telegraphy." As the president of the society, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, was confined to his home by a severe cold, Capt. Joseph P. Cotton introduced the lecturer with some apt remarks on the subject of telegraphy to the present day.

Commander Murdock signalled across the room without the use of wires or any conductor. He produced a spark by means of a Ruhmkoff coil. The oscillation thus caused communicated itself to a sensitive instrument called a "coherer," at the further end of the room. This is the gist of Marconi's experimental work. The coherer is a glass tube with two poles or wires fused in each end. These poles almost meet in the center of the tube. In the intervening space there is a small quantity of silver or nickel filings. When an electrical oscillation reaches this instrument the filings tend to form a line, a connection between the poles, and thus each wave, or oscillation causes a current in the circuit connecting with the two poles. Mr. Murdock went into the theory of wave motion, the Herizian theory of ether waves, in some detail. His lecture was very interesting and by means of diagrams and the apparatus the lecturer made the technicalities of the subject very clear. By the perfecting of the apparatus Marconi has been able to greatly increase the distance through which the oscillator will communicate its message to the receiving instrument—the coherer. Commander Murdock also explained how Marconi's system can be used in transmission of messages at sea, in aerial telegraphy, and also how the interception of messages can be prevented. The mode of overcoming interference was explained in quotations from Marconi's statements.

The capacity of the small lecture hall was filled. At the close of the lecture Mr. Murdock was tendered a vote of thanks for his very thorough exposition of a technical subject.

Gymnasium Opening.

Monday evening beheld the opening exercises of the new Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The many guests inspected the building and then were treated to an exhibition of class work given by a special squad, led by the instructor, Mr. Burdick.

Everyone was pleased at the appearance of the new building. The apparatus is modern and of the best pattern. The floor space is ample for several classes at a time, and this, combined with a good, smooth floor, would itself be a great attraction.

The work of the exhibition squad was excellent, especially considering that many of the men had been out of practice since the closing of the old gymnasium. A considerable number have joined the gymnasium for the coming season and instruction will be given there several evenings each week.

The rescue from drowning at Easton's pond of Rene Vandermaesen, which was spoken of in our last issue, was entirely due to the courage and prompt resource of Harry LeClerq. He was on the hill approaching the pond when he saw the other skate into an air hole. Breaking into a run he dashed over the dam and hastily adjusting his skates quickly reached the spot. An attempt to pull the other lad out by the use of skate straps having failed, he hurried to the shore near the pumping station and with the assistance of another boy pushed a skiff across the ice to the hole. Then he got into the boat alone and pulled out Vandermaesen who was almost completely exhausted, having been in the water for a long time. He was taken to the pumping station where he was cared for and dry clothes procured for him.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of valentines, fancy work, cake and candy at the residence of Mrs. George Taylor, 31 Powell avenue, on Tuesday next from 4 to 10 p. m. Some very attractive articles will be on the tables. In order to give the young people a chance to select their valentines there will be no admission fee for those under 17 years of age. This society is very progressive and all its entertainments are pleasing to those who attend.

On a charge of disrespect to a superior officer Patrolman Allen M. Weaver has been laid off for 30 days by the police commission. Sergeant Gillett has been reprimanded for using improper language to one under him.

The wedding of Miss Mary Irene Brookings to Mr. James Augustus Ray took place at Shiloh Baptist Church Wednesday evening, Rev. Henry N. Jeter officiating.

Horticultural Society Ball.

The eighth annual ball of the Newport Horticultural Society was held in Masonic Hall Tuesday evening. There were no elaborate decorations, but the walls were tastefully decorated with a vine of smilax. The attendance was large and the occasion was a most enjoyable one. Shortly after nine o'clock the grand march was formed, led by Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sullivan, a merry crowd following. Dancing was in order until about midnight, when a beautiful collation was served, after which dancing was again resumed until about 2 o'clock. Special mention should be made of the music, which was furnished by the Harry K. Howard orchestra, it being of a high order. Encores were called for after each selection, showing the appreciation of good music by all present. Mr. Joseph S. Nuss had charge of the prompting.

Probably no event of the season is looked forward to with more pleasure than the ball given by this society. It is one of the most enjoyable affairs given here in the winter season and deserves the liberal patronage it receives.

A Violent Storm.

The wind and rain storm which visited Newport last Sunday was in many other localities accompanied by snow in such quantities as to impede traffic of all kinds but in this vicinity the weather was warm enough to permit rain. Sunday afternoon the wind increased in force and frequently shifted, and all Sunday night and Monday it blew a gale. There was not much surf Sunday afternoon, and the few who visited the beach in the hope of seeing a display were disappointed. Little damage was done about the city by the wind but at sea there was much loss of property and life.

Several tug boats which had been lost admit. Considerable fears were felt for their safety. Tug Cuba lost her tow of three but two were recovered and towed in here Wednesday having been found off southwest of Block Island. Several other vessels were lost along the coast. A small smack went ashore at Block Island.

Brown Alumni Dinner.

The annual meeting of the Newport Brown University Alumni Association was held at Muenchbarger's last Tuesday evening. After an informal reception the business meeting was held and the following officers elected:

President—William P. Buffum, '79.
Vice President—Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, '82; Rev. John B. Diman, '84.
Secretary and Treasurer—William Burdick, '81.

Executive Committee—Benjamin F. Thurston, '86; Clarence A. Carr, '87; Fred M. Hammett, '88.

The annual dinner was then served and at its conclusion Mr. Alfred G. Langley introduced the speakers. President W. H. P. Farnce of Brown was the first speaker and spoke of the development at the university during the year and of the loyalty of her sons. Other speakers were Professor Courtney Langdon of Brown, Rev. John B. Diman, Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr., and Rev. Henry Morgan Stone.

Captain J. C. Bush, commanding the 7th company of coast artillery at Fort Adams, has been transferred to San Francisco, thence to proceed to the Philippines. On the eve of his departure from the fort, he was presented with a handsome loving cup by the men of his command and was greeted with music and fireworks as he passed down the channel on the steamer. Captain Bush was deservedly popular with officers and men at the fort.

Miss Ida Merzian, daughter of Rev. Dr. Edward P. Merzian, editor of the Watchman, the organ of the Baptist denomination, has been the guest of Miss Grace Gilpin, daughter of Mr. John Gilpin. The two young ladies were chaperones and communitas at Wellesley.

Mr. Thomas E. Sherman is confined to his bed with a broken bone as the result of a fall on the ice at Easton's pond this week. It will be a couple of weeks or so before he is able to be out.

Mr. John Whipple, who has been in poor health for some time, is now regarded as in a critical condition. Late yesterday afternoon his condition showed a material improvement over the previous day.

Mr. Herbert L. Marsh entertained the members of the Mercury Club at dinner at his home on Spring street Sunday evening.

Mr. T. T. Pitman returned Thursday evening from a pleasant tour of Southern Europe, lasting several weeks.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented to Arthur R. Nickerson, of the U. S. Navy, for Gibson Bros., their cottage and stable on Malbone road.

Keeper Wilbor Re-Elected.

Little Other Important Business Transacted by the City Council.

At the regular meeting of the city council Tuesday evening the long controversy over the keeper of the city asylum was ended for a time at least by the re-election of Mr. Ira W. Wilbor to that position. There was but one vote against him in joint convention. The election was for but one year as the city ordinance has not yet been amended so as to make the term five years.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	\$80.21
Board of alms and printing,	12.50
Fire department,	1,233.82
Board of health,	1,057.72
Incidentals,	223.31
Lighting streets,	2,684.16
Papers and engraving,	612.18
Police,	208.85
Public buildings,	74.95
Public schools,	9,283.57
Streets and highways,	311.79
Town Jew's Synagogue Fund,	91.82
Burial grounds,	60.00
Town school addition,	1,043.00
Log fund,	20.00
Total,	\$17,511.72

On recommendation of the finance committee the bid of the Savings Bank of Newport for advancing money to the city, at 3 1/2 per cent, was accepted and the city treasurer was authorized to draw from February to August inclusive such sums, not to exceed \$200,000, as may be needed to pay the city bills, giving his certificates therefor. On recommendation of the committee on streets and highways two horses were ordered purchased at a cost of \$500. On recommendation of the assessors of taxes, taxes assessed against the estates of David King and of Susan B. Fitts were ordered cancelled.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on public property to have a bronze marker that was captured in the Philippines transported from San Francisco to Newport at an expense of \$33.82. This is the trophy that has been secured for Newport from the department by the efforts of Congressman Bull, and will be used for decorative purposes.

The board of health presented a draft of an ordinance adding membranous erup to the list of the diseases to be reported to the board and providing a penalty for failure to comply with this provision. It was referred to the committee on ordinances. The nomination of Patrick J. Connell to be assessor of Engine Company 6 in place of Edward J. Skelley, by the board of firewards, and of Ira W. Wilbor to be keeper of the city asylum by the city overseers of the asylum, were received.

The petitions of B. M. Thurston and others, for a sewer 300 feet long on Peckham avenue, from Broadway, and of A. Livingston Mason and others, to have the roadway of Sherman court connecting Thames street with Ann street pier, macadamized or paved, were referred to the highway committee.

In joint convention the Mayor read the nomination of Ira W. Wilbor to be keeper of the city asylum for one year and Alderman O'Neill moved that he be elected. Councilman Milne moved to elect him for five years but was informed that as the city ordinance had not yet been amended he could only be elected for one year. On an yeas and nays vote Mr. Wilbor was elected, there being but one vote in the negative. Patrick J. Connell was elected a member of the company No. 6. W. H. Harvey, John Howard, George A. Hazard, Joshua Hammond and Timothy Buckley were re-elected surveyors and measurers of lumber.

In reply to a question by Alderman Comstock, City Solicitor Burdick informed him that the sanitary inspector is the inspector of milk and that his duties are governed by law. Alderman Biles nominated Hon. F. P. Garretson as a member of the Long wharf commission but a motion to separate was put and carried.

In the ward of Alderman a plumber's license was granted to Paul J. Murphy.

Ice Company Officers.

At the postponed annual meeting of the Arctic Ice Company on Wednesday afternoon a dividend of 5 per cent, was declared. The following board of directors were elected: Melville Bull, Lewis L. Simmons, John Howard, Albert C. Landers, Gardner R. Reynolds, J. Stacy Brown.

Subsequently the board of directors elected the following officers:

President—Lewis L. Simmons.
Treasurer—John Howard.
Secretary—Gardner R. Reynolds.
Clerk—Walter R. B. B. B.
Superintendent—John H. Greene.
Assistants—Superintendent—James A. Greene.

Congress will be asked to provide funds for an increase of the accommodations at the naval training station here so that 4000 boys can receive instruction there at one time. The increase will more than double the present capacity of the station.

Mr. James H. Barney is seriously ill.

Newporters in Important Case.

Two motions involving the disposition of a judgment of \$110,000, obtained by Augustus D. Shepard, the owner of the premises 72-76 Trinity Place, in a suit brought by him against the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company for the value of his easements in the property, were argued yesterday before Justice Levlitt in the Supreme Court. Mr. Shepard had purchased the property from Jefferson M. Levy and L. Napoleon Levy, who in turn had purchased it from the Western Union Telegraph Company. The judgment obtained by Mr. Shepard in the Supreme Court was appealed to the Appellate Division and then to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the judgment.

Shortly after Mr. Shepard had brought suit against the railway company the Western Union Telegraph Company sought to be made a party to the suit against the Metropolitan, settling up an agreement made by it with the Levys, under which they were to pay to the company whatever money was recovered for the easements in the property.

The complication in this complex litigation did not stop there, however. William C. Peckham, who acted as Mr. Shepard's counsel in the suit against the Metropolitan Company, agreed with Mr. Shepard that if a judgment were recovered he was to have a certain percentage of it, and under this agreement he has a lien upon the judgment.

The motions made yesterday, before Justice Levlitt were in behalf of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company to have the \$110,000, the amount of the judgment obtained by Mr. Shepard, paid into court, pending the result of the telegraph company's suit. Counsel for Mr. Shepard opposed this motion and Justice Levlitt reserved his decision. (N. Y. Times.)

Julien T. Davies, also of Newport, was counsel for the Western Union, as well as for the Elevated Roads, and Judge Gray of Newport was one of the judges sitting.

Templar Whist.

The second Templar Whist by Washington Commandery, No. 4, R. T., which was given at Masonic Hall last Wednesday evening, was as successful as the first. Five sections were filled with players and a most enjoyable two hours was passed at whist. When twenty games had been played, the scores were compared and handsome prizes were distributed as follows:

Section I—1st, Mr. Thomas B. Congdon and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins; consolation, Mr. William W. Marvel and Mrs. Smith.

Section II—1st, Mr. Harry A. Curtis and Mrs. Emil S. Blumenkrantz.

Section III—1st, Mr. G. H. Draper and Mrs. Mary Palmer; consolation, Mr. Charles Tisdall and Mrs. Peckham.

Section IV—1st, Mr. William W. Covell and Miss Bessie Greene; consolation, Mr. J. Frank Albro and Mrs. William H. Walcott.

Section V—1st, Mr. C. Smith and Mrs. James Anthony; consolation, Mr. Maurice Halpin and Mrs. William C. Townsend.

After the whist the floor was cleared for dancing which was enjoyed until one o'clock. Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler acting as floor manager and Mr. Joseph S. Nuss prompter. The music was by the Howard orchestra.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin officiated as general manager of the whist and was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bryant, Mrs. Joseph W. Sampson, Mr. Edward G. Hayward and Mr. William H. Langley. Mrs. William Curry was in charge of the refreshments. The hall presented a very brilliant appearance after the many colored store flags began to go up.

Election of Officers.

Torpedo Station Benefit Association.

President—Peter Delange.
Vice President—Paul A. Greenlund.
Recording and Financial Secretary—Thomas J. Williams.
Treasurer—Samuel W. Millington.
Board of Directors—John J. Moore, John J. Jordan, Joseph Keefe, George A. Brown, Richard T. Adams.

Ministers' Union.

Chairman—Rev. Emory H. Porter.
Secretary—Treasurer—Rev. Byron Gunnar.
Programme Committee—Rev. Brewster G. Boardman, Rev. Gilbert W. Ladd and Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead.

Police Relief Association.

President—Allen G. Grinnell.
Vice President—William F. Watson.
Treasurer—David I. Scott.
Secretary—James H. Crowley.
Board of Directors for Five Years—Frow R. Garnett.
Finance Committee for Three Years—William F. Watson.
Entertainment Committee—James H. Crowley, Thomas W. Moore and Frank J. Eckhart.

Portsmouth.

Whooping cough is a visitor on the island, many children from suffering it.

Mrs. Murray, of Haverhill, died Sunday at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. R. A. Crittenden, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. Ralph H. Anthony is ill at the home of Mr. William Anthony.

Evert Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bailey, goes to the hospital for treatment.

It is now the Newport Trust Company, the Newport branch of the Industrial Trust Company having passed out of existence.

Mrs. Edward T. Molden, who has been visiting in Hartford, Ct., has returned to her home in this city.

A Chinese Christmas.

A most enjoyable time was spent at the Newport City Mission last Monday evening, when a large number gathered together to judge for themselves of the results of the work that has been going on there. It was a unique affair and perhaps the first of its kind ever witnessed in Newport. At being the Chinese New Year's eve, the entertainment was given for them, and while Miss Crosswhite, the able superintendent, is loyal to any and every kind of work she undertakes, she has a very large place in her heart for China and the Chinese, as she gave nine of the best years of her life to that people in their own land, and since her return home does all she can for them as her time allows, besides carrying on evangelistic services at the mission, and opening a free reading room for those men who will not go to the Y. M. C. A. The first of last September she organized for one hour each Sabbath afternoon a Sunday school for the Chinese that stayed in Newport. A few faithful young women who have busy lives and teach in the public schools during the week, have helped her from the beginning, and a few others have also helped, but the work has been cramped for the want of teachers. Surely an hour given once a week to this work will not lose its reward, and while there have been many hindrances through sickness and other causes, yet a great deal has been done and many have expressed surprise at what the Chinese can do, and we believe that greater interest will be shown them. After the singing and reciting by the Chinese, assisted by the mission choir, a few timely and encouraging words were spoken by the following: Hon. John P. Sanborn, Rev. Geo. Whitefield Mead, Rev. Byron Gunnar, and others, which encouraged the workers and the Chinese. Then followed a Christmas tree, from which every one received something direct from China. The evening will be long remembered by those who were present. May the good work go on and will not a few of them offer their services to this grand work for one hour on the Sabbath afternoon? The Chinese in the home land have souls to save. Who will be among the number to help with them to Christ? Come and visit us if you do no more and see for yourselves.

General Assembly.

The proceedings of the general assembly have not yet begun to be enlivened by the rush of business that will be felt when the end of the session draws into sight from the far distant future. In fact it is hard to find anything for the members to do. Two amendments to the constitution have been passed by the House for the second time and when the senate concurs will be ready to go to the people for approval in November. The first provides for the election of the Representatives to the general assembly from the city of Providence by districts. This was passed by the House on Wednesday by a vote of 50 to 15 after animated debate.

The other amendment was that making the Lieutenant governor the presiding officer in the senate. This was passed on Thursday by a vote of 51 to 12. On Thursday also the committee on judiciary of the House reported favorably the bill making the wife's residence follow that of her husband, so that when the husband shall have resided in this State a year the wife shall also become a resident. This bill is on the calendar for Tuesday next. There was also introduced in the house this week the customary annual resolution, making an appropriation of \$1,000 each, for the use of the agricultural and poultry associations of the State, except the Newport societies, which receive \$50 each. It was referred to the committee on agriculture and mechanics arts.

On Friday the Senate concurred in the passage of the constitutional amendment in regard to the president of the Senate.

The various ice houses of the city are busy places during the present cold snap.

Block Island.

The annual tax book of the town of New Shoreham has just been issued from the Mercury office and makes a handsome volume. The total valuation of the town is \$97,000, of which the real property is \$73,000 and the personal is \$17,000. The rate of taxation is \$1.20 on each \$100, and the total tax amounts to \$10,761, with \$102 additional for poll taxes.

Some of the largest taxpayers are: Cassius C. Ball, \$15,000; estate of Nicholas Ball for Ocean View Hotel property, \$50,000; Block Island Improvement Company, \$15,500; Margaret C. Bonnell for Seaside property, \$23,000; Christopher E. and John C. Champlin, for Hygeia Hotel property, \$17,000; Lorenzo Littlefield, \$12,500; Harilla U. Mitchell, \$17,000; Deloris A. Mitchell, \$9,000; Samuel D. Mott and mother, \$10,000; estate of Simon R. Sheffield, \$9,000; Francis Willis, \$9,000.

SECRET

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To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

Directions—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the physician. It may be diluted with water and sugar to suit the taste.

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Good Rules for Good Housewives.

Good bread plays a very important part in a satisfactory meal. It has been called the "Sovereign of the Kitchen." It might be called the one indispensable, for the majority of people use it continuously as an accompaniment to the dinner, whether it be a plain or an elaborate one. Those who are content with poor bread are satisfied with inferior general cookery, but commend us to the housewife who must have good bread. She is quite sure to be one who is interested in domestic matters generally, and ever on the alert for new ideas pertaining thereto. It is indeed a creditable trait in the "house mother" to be making constant advance in the "line of cookery" instead of traveling on always in the old beaten track of other days.

A certain woman in Massachusetts had the reputation of making the very best and finest breads none could compare with hers, so sweet, tender and light, yet just porous enough—in texture even delicate and handsome. From all the country folks she was sure to win the highest praise.

Coming permanently away, we persuaded her to give us the secret of her delicious bread. It is more easily made than by the old way; the result is far superior. Into two quarts of sifted flour add one large spoonful of fine, clear lard, the same of fine sugar, and a scanty spoonful of salt. Dissolve one-half cake of compressed yeast in warm water, enough to make the flour into a stiff batter. Cover, and let this rise over night. In the morning, work in flour enough to make it into a stiff dough, and have it free from the hands and knead until very smooth. It is plentifully kneading the dough that makes the bread fine grained. Allow it to rise in a warm place (ill light, an hour or more, then divide into loaves, handling as little and lightly as possible, and put in baking pans. Oil light, which may be half an hour or more, in a warm place. Then, with a knife, score the top of the loaves to prevent cracking at the sides, and bake one hour exactly, in a moderate oven. When removed from the pans, stand on the side to cool. It should be kept in a tin bread box, this will keep moist a long time. This amount makes two or three loaves.

To make the genuine Boston brown bread is not so troublesome as many suppose, and the best is made of water, not milk. Mix two cups of rye flour and one cup of yellow cornmeal, add one heaping teaspoonful of salt, and a heaping teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in nearly a cupful of molasses. Add to this cold water to make rather a stiff batter. Beat thoroughly and well (it is of even consistency). The batter should be of medium stiffness only, for cornmeal swells by cooking, and if too stiff the bread would be hard and unsatisfactory. Put in a buttered pan, smooth the top of the bread with a wet knife. Cover and steam at least four hours, then dry off fifteen minutes in the oven. This amount makes one good-sized loaf, and is the real old New England kind. Unleavened rye is the best, but when not to be had rye flour will do.

New Graham Cakes—One half pint of Graham flour, one-half pint of wheat flour, one pint of milk, two fresh eggs, the yolks only, and one tablespoonful of salt. Beat all together very smoothly, and lastly add the whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Have the well-buttered gem pans very hot, and bake in a quick oven.

Rice Bread—This makes a variety for the breakfast. Take one pint of well-boiled rice, half a pint of flour, the yolks of four eggs, two spoonfuls of melted butter, one pint of milk, a little salt, and one large spoonful of sugar. Beat all three ingredients till very smooth, and then add the frothed whites of four eggs. Bake in shallow pans and serve hot. These two last receipts require no baking powder; the eggs are sufficient, instead.

A Nice Breakfast Refresh—Cut a quarter of a pound of cheese in thin slices, put in a frying pan, and turn over it a cupful of sweet milk; add a good pinch each of salt, pepper and dry mustard, and a piece of butter half the size of an egg, stir the mixture constantly. Roll four soda crackers very fine, and sprinkle in gradually, then turn into a warm dish and serve at once.

Corn fritters are another breakfast dish easily and quickly made, and such foods as can be quickly made ready for the table seem to have an added attraction. To one pint of canned sweet corn add one and one-half pints of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, the same of sugar. Now make into a batter, medium stiff with flour, adding at the same time a heaping teaspoonful of Royal baking powder. Fry brown, in hot drippings, dropped in by the spoonful, and serve with butter very hot.

An old-fashioned but very good dessert is the baked apple dumpling. A dozen can be made in a few moments, too, at least after a little trying and experience. Six large greenings or Baldwins apples and a quart of flour will make ample for a good-sized family, a dozen dumplings, by the way.

To a pint and a half of flour, add one teaspoonful of salt, three large spoonfuls of butter or lard or best beef drippings, and one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder. Rub all very smoothly together with the hands, and make up with cold water with a knife, and make into one mass, as of crust for pie. Handle as little as possible, and cut into twelve equal parts. Now pare and halve and core six fair apples, and we have twelve fair apples for our twelve pieces of crust. Roll one piece out to the usual thickness for pies, and as nearly circular in shape as possible. Into the middle of this lay one of the halves of an apple, the convex side down; in the cavity of the core put a bit of butter, a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of ground cinnamon. Now fold the paste over the top all around, and make into even shape by slightly pressing in the hands. Repeat the process till all the pasteurized apples are used. Bake in a well-buttered, shallow pan, with the smooth side of the dumpling down, to catch and hold the juices of the apples as they cook. A half hour or more in a quick oven is required to bake them; they should be delicately browned. A sauce is needed for our dumplings. A hard sauce is preferred by some, made of equal parts of butter and sugar, put together and flavored with nutmeg or vanilla, but a soft sauce is liked by others, while some use both, not both.

For a good plain sauce take one cupful of granulated sugar, add a liberal piece of butter, half a teaspoonful of salt, and over this pour a cupful and a half of boiling water; then blend one teaspoonful of cornstarch in a little cream or milk and stir into the boiling sauce. Cook one moment, stirring constantly, remove from the fire and stir in one teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla flavoring, and the dumplings are ready to serve.

Apple sauce is often the poorest of relishes, because poorly made. This dish, like every other, is far better for

palates taken in making it. Apples, merely stewed and sweetened, are not very good. Simmer the apples which should be tart, lively for a few moments, stirring often, till all are well cooked through, till they look as if stranded, though the process is entirely unnecessary. Now, stir in a generous piece of butter and sugar to taste, salt it somewhat and flavor with nutmeg. It will be a matter of surprise to find how delicious even apple sauce can be made. The plates filled with a good paste, filled with this "apple sauce," and fancifully ornamented with strips of paste, instead of an upper crust, gives a little change and proves acceptable to those "fond of pie."—New York Observer.

Pool Table Pockets.

"An odd occupation, surely," said a man acquainted with the business, "is that of putting pool table pockets. A few persons find steady employment at it, but the greater number of those engaged in it take it up incidentally to some other occupation."

"Of all the pool pockets made the largest proportion is made in farmhouses by farmers' wives and daughters. The women who do this work are mostly German and Swedish."

"Pool table pockets are all handmade. The largest producer of pool pockets is a concern in New York that employs at this work about thirty families, these mostly residing on Long Island. The bundles of material for the several families thus employed are made up in the shop and delivered to them, the finished pockets being at the same time collected."

"The knitting is done with a needle twenty inches in length, and the pockets are knitted with a peculiar knot that will not pull out. You might cut a hole in a pocket with a knife, but the hole would go no further. And the pocket is knitted in it will not pull or draw apart."

"Pool pockets are made of cotton, of wool and of silk. The first are sold for \$1.25 or thereabouts a dozen. Silk pockets sell for about \$10 a dozen."

"I should say that of all the pockets made perhaps half are of cotton, three-eighths of wool and one-eighth of silk. The pockets are most commonly green but they are made in other colors as well—in mason, for example, and in yellow and in blue for ladies with cloths in those colors."

"Output? Well, the production of them is somewhat scattered. I should say that it might amount annually to about 10,000 dozen, valued on an average, roughly estimated, at \$1 a dozen, making the total value of the output somewhere about \$10,000."

His Early Love Affair.

May, I wonder why Maggie never married. Jack. He had a love affair when quite young and has never got over it. May. Who was the object of his affection? Jack. Himself.—Hartford Life.

Happy Coincidence.

Mrs. Hilby. Is Mrs. Swagger at home? Servant. No, ma'am. She went out to call on you. Mrs. Hilby. How very fortunate for us both!—Boston Post.

It is well understood that President Roosevelt is the youngest man ever sworn into office as chief executive of the United States.

There are other peculiar facts which are less generally known. He is unique among American Presidents in many things. He is the only President of this republic who was born in a great city. He is a native of New York. No other President began his life in a place of more than a few thousand inhabitants. The new President is the first whose face is familiar to his countrymen as wearing eyeglasses or spectacles. His portrait is not known in any other way. He is the second to bear a name of Dutch origin, Martin Van Buren was the other. He is the first graduate of Harvard University since John Quincy Adams. Many Presidents have had more or less college education, but only half a dozen have been graduated from institutions famous for their size or rank. Again, President Roosevelt is the first man in half a century to become President who was not born poor. Some of the early Presidents were sons of rich men, and never had to think of self-support. George Washington was one of the wealthiest Americans of his day. His fortune has been placed as high as nine hundred thousand dollars, which was a great sum then. The Massachusetts Adams family was well secured against want. But the rule has been poverty, or at least very moderate circumstances in youth. The new President was born to a competence. His ceaseless activity and industry are not the result of any spur of necessity, and for that reason are all the more creditable.—Cleveland Leader.

Says an El Reno special in the St. Louis Post Dispatch: Red Moon, the celebrated war chief of the Cheyennes, who died recently at his home near the Red Moon school, is the first great chief of the Cheyennes who has gone to the happy hunting grounds since the great chief White Horse died of this mortal coil some years ago. Red Moon was a crafty Indian, and he had what a great many white men have not got, a good, stiff backbone. When the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country was opened for settlement, Red Moon, Red Cloud, Cloud Chief, Little Big Lake and a few other chiefs refused to take a dollar of the white man's money for their lands. When Major Woodson was Indian agent at Burlington he was obliged to resort to heroic measures to compel Red Moon to send his children to school and receive beef from the block. Two winters ago the Cheyennes around Red Moon were in a sad state of destitution and but for the help they received from white neighbors many would have died from starvation. Red Moon was a thorn in the side of Agent Woodson. He could not be forced orajoled into doing anything he did not want to do. Now he is dead, and the bones of his favorite pony are bleaching above his grave, but there is one thing that can be said of him—he never went back on his word or a friend. He was honest in his dealings, and if he felt aggrieved at the wrongs the white man heaped upon him he cannot be blamed. The Indian was in him and it was bound to come out.

"This is tough luck," said Ham, mournfully, as he leaned over the side of the ark.

"What's wrong now?" queried Shem.

"Why, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishing worms on board."—Ohio State Journal.

TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

but one day about a year after his wife had gone he found occasion to reproach a half-breed, by name Jacques Pontiac, and Jacques, with more honesty than politeness, said some hard words and asked how much he paid for his English-bred devil to kill his wife. Strange to say, he did not resent this startling remark. It set him to thinking. He began to blame himself for not having written often to his people—and to his wife. He wondered how far his revenge had succeeded. He was most ashamed of it now. He knew that he had done a dishonorable thing. The more he thought upon it the more angry with himself he became. Yet he dared not go back to England and face it all—the reproach of his people, the amusement of society, his wife herself. He never attempted to picture her as a civilized being. He scarcely knew her when he married her. She knew him much better, for primitive people are quicker in the play of their passions, and she had come to love him before he had begun to notice her at all.

Presently he ate his heart out with mortification. To be yoked forever to a savage! It was horrible! Their children? It was strange he had not thought of that before. Children? He shuddered at the thought. Children might possibly be a child, but children—never! But he doubted even regarding a child, for no word had come to him concerning that possibility. He was even more puzzled at the tone and substance of their letters. From the beginning there had been no reproaches, no excitement, no railing, but studied kindness and conventional statements, through which Mrs. Armour's selfless affection scarcely ever peeped. He had shot his bolt and got—consideration, almost imperturbability. They appeared to treat the matter as though he were a wild youth who would get mended his ways. He read over their infrequent letters to him; his to them had been still more infrequent. In one there was the statement that "she was progressing favorably with her English." In another that "she was riding a good deal," again that "she appeared anxious to adapt herself to her new life."

At all these he whistled a little to himself and smiled bitterly. Then, all at once, he got up and straightaway burned them all. He again tried to put the matter behind him for the present, knowing that he must face it one day, and staving off its reality as long as possible. He did his utmost to be philosophical and say his good-bye, but it was easier said than done, for Jacques Pontiac's words kept rattling in his mind, and he found himself carrying round a vague, load which made him abstracted occasionally and often a little reckless in action and speech. In hunting bear and moose he had proved himself more daring than the oldest hunter and proportionately successful. He paid his servants well, but was sharp with them. He made long, hard expeditions, defying the weather as the hardest of patriots and mountain men mostly hesitate to defy it. He bought up much land, then, disaffected, sold it again at a loss, but subsequently made final arrangements for establishing a very large farm.

When he once became actually interested in this, he shook off something of his moodiness and settled himself to develop the thing. He had good talent for initiative and administration and at last, in the time when his wife was a feature of the London season, he found his scheme in working order, and the necessity of going to England was forced upon him.

Actually he wished that the absolute necessity had presented itself before. There was always the moral necessity, of course—but then! Here now was a business need, and he must go. Yet he did not fix a day or make definite arrangements. He could hardly have believed himself such a coward. With liberal emphasis he called himself a snail, and one day at Fort Charles sat down to write to his solicitor in Montreal to say that he would come on at once. Still he hesitated. As he sat there thinking Eye-of-the-Moon, his father-in-law, opened the door quietly and entered. He had avoided the chief ever since he had come back to Fort Charles and practically had not spoken to him for a year. Armour flushed slightly with annoyance. But presently, with a touch of his old humor, he rose, held out his hand and said ironically: "Well, father-in-law, it's about time we had a big talk, isn't it? We are not very intimate for such close relatives."

The old Indian did not fully understand the meaning or the tone of Armour's speech, but he said, "How!" and reaching out his hand for the pipe offered him lighted it and sat down, smoking in silence. Armour waited; but, seeing that the other was not yet moved to talk, he turned to his letter again. After a time Eye-of-the-Moon said gravely, getting to his feet, "Brother!"

Armour looked up; then rose also. The Indian bowed to him courteous; then sat down again. Armour threw a leg over the corner of the table and waited.

"Brother," said the Indian presently, "you are of the great race that conquers. You come and take our land and our game, and we have to beg of you for food and shelter. Then you take our daughters, and we know not where they go. They are gone, like the down from the thistle. Where they are, but you remain. And men say evil things. There are bad words abroad. Brother, what have you done with my daughter?"

Had the Indian come and stammered, begged money of him, spouted on him or abused him he had taken it very calmly. He, in fact, had been superior. But there was dignity in the chief's manner; there was solemnity in his speech; his voice conveyed respect and earnestness, which the stoic calm of his face might not have suggested, and Armour felt that he had no advantage at all. Beside, Armour had a conscience, though he had played some rare tricks with it of late, and it needed more hardihood than he possessed to face this old man down. And why face him down? Lili was his daughter, blood of his blood, the chieftainess of one branch of his people, honored at least among these poor savages, and the old man had a right to ask, as asked another more famous, "Where is my daughter?"

"I wonder why it is," said the man who always annoyed, "that children and parrots pick up slang so much more readily than they do English?"

"And I have wondered," said the mild gentleman with spectacles, "why it is that grown people find it so easy to remember the refrain of a silly song and so difficult to recall the text of a sermon?"

There were no more complaints.

A certain benedict was in the habit of troubling his father-in-law with complaints about his wife's behavior.

"Really, this is too bad," cried the incredible old gentleman one day, on hearing of some of his daughter's delinquencies. "If I hear any more complaints I will disinherit her."—Weekly Telegraph.

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His hands in his pockets, Armour sat silent for a minute, eyeing his boot as he swung his leg to and fro. Presently he said: "Eye-of-the-Moon, I don't think I can talk as politely as you, even in my own language, and I shall not try, but I should like to ask you this. Do you believe any harm has come to your daughter—to my wife?"

The old Indian forgot to blow the tobacco smoke from his mouth, and as he sat debating, lips slightly apart, it came leaking out in little trailing clouds and gave a strange appearance to his iron featured face. He looked steadily at Armour and said: "You are of those who rule in your land"—here Armour protested—"you have much gold to buy and sell. I am a chief"—he drew himself up—"I am poor. We speak with the straight tongue. It is cowardly who lie. Speak deep, as from the heart, my brother, and tell me where my daughter is."

Armour could not but respect the chief for the way this request was put, but still it galled him to think that he was under suspicion of having done any bodily injury to his wife, so he quickly persisted, "Do you think I have done Lili any harm?"

"The thing is strange," replied the other. "You are of those who are great among your people. You married a daughter of a red man. Then she was young for less than one moon, and you sent her far away, and you staid. Her father was as a dog in your sight. Do men whose hearts are clear not so? They have said strange things of you. I have not believed, but it is good I know all that I may say to the listeners. 'You have crooked tongues.'"

Armour sat for a moment longer, his face turned to the open window. He was perfectly still, but he had become

grave. He was about to reply to the chief when the trader entered the room hurriedly with a newspaper in his hand. He glanced abruptly when he saw Eye-of-the-Moon. Armour felt that the trader had something important to communicate. He guessed it was in the paper. He untidy held out his hand for it. The trader handed it to him hesitatingly, at the same time pointing to a paragraph and saying: "It is nearly two years old, as you see. I chanced upon it by accident today."

It was a copy of a London evening paper containing a somewhat sensational account of Lili's accident. It said that she was in a critical condition. This time Armour did not ask for brandy, but the trader put it out beside him. He shook his head. "Gordon," he said presently, "I shall leave here in the morning. Please send my men to me."

"The trader whispered to him: 'She was all right, of course, long ago, Mr. Armour, or you would have heard.'"

Armour looked at the date of the paper. He had several letters from England of a later date, and these said nothing of her illness. It bewildered him, made him uneasy. Perhaps the first real cause of his duty as a husband came home to him there. For the first time he was anxious about the woman for her own sake. The trader had left the room.

"What a scoundrel I've been!" said Armour between his teeth, oblivious for the moment of Eye-of-the-Moon's presence. Presently, bethinking himself, he turned to the Indian. "I've been debating," he said. "Eye-of-the-Moon, my wife is in the land, at my father's home. I am going to her. Men have died in thinking I could do her any injury, but, but—never mind, the harm was of another kind. It isn't wise for a white man and an Indian to marry, but when they are married—well, they must live as man and wife should live, and, as I said, I am going to my wife—your daughter."

To say all this to a common Indian whose only property was a half dozen ponies and a couple of tepees required something very like moral courage, but, then, Armour had not been exercising moral courage during the last year or so, and his exercise was profitable to him. The next morning he was on his way to Montreal, and Eye-of-the-Moon was the richest chief in British North America at that moment by \$5,000 or so.

[To be continued.]

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France is talking of a ship canal between Paris and Havre. The twentieth century will be memorable for its enterprise in building great waterways.

Cuba's freedom cost the United States a direct expenditure of \$352,000,000. Yet Uncle Sam has on bill against the new republic and tenders his best wishes for good measure.

Chicago has cut down the salaries of school teachers without touching municipal salaries in general. To an outsider this treatment looks like trying to cure a malady by its aggravation.

Republican administration can carry through a foreign war without adding seriously to the public debt and then rapidly dispose with war taxes. This creditable fact is now a part of American history.

The people of Kansas are celebrating the completion of forty years' existence as a state. They had a long and bloody time getting into the Union but they have proved a small or unimportant part of the great family.

In the genealogical department of this issue is an interesting article on the Peckham family written by one of the most successful of Newport's sons of this name. Some years ago the New Bedford Mercury blagged that it had 51 Smiths on its list of subscribers. With a proper split, the Newport Mercury replied: "That is nothing, we have 55 Peckhams on our list." The Peckhams comprise a large percentage of the original population of Middletown, and are intermarried with all the old families. At this time the Mercury has more than 75 Peckhams on its list.

The French official census has just been issued. Returns are made in that country every five years instead of every decade as in the United States. The most significant figures are those that have to do with the birth-rate that has constantly decreased, until now the excess of the birth over deaths is only three in every 10,000 inhabitants. The military aspects of the census are the most alarming to France, as computations show that in the year 1910 the annual contingent for military service will be only 180,000, while the same calculations applied to Germany show that she will have over twice as many fighting men as France. It is maintained in France, as a vital factor that the equilibrium must be preserved between the two countries, so that the present mortality statistics show that France must seek now and powerful allies.

Rear Admiral Sampson goes on the retired list today. Admiral Sampson, having served over 40 years in the navy, was privileged to retire under the voluntary application clause several months ago, and would have been retired but for his physical condition and the sympathy it aroused. Standing number six on the list of his grade, Admiral Sampson closes a career in the navy overshadowed by such disappointments as have befallen few men of the service. His collapse is directly attributed to the severe strain incident to the Spanish war, and the mortification, chagrin and distress occasioned by his unfortunate absence from the fleet at the time the Spanish ships made their exit. Admiral Sampson has served his country well. He has been faithful in every position in which he has been placed, and he deserves the thanks of the nation for his gallant conduct.

The ways and means committee will report in favor of the repeal of all the war taxes of 1898, except that on mixed flour. It is proposed that the repeal go into operation on July 1, 1902, except on tea, which is to take effect on January 1, 1903. According to the estimates, this will reduce the government's income to the extent of \$77,000,000 a year. This is a big sum to disburse with at a time when an isthmian canal, a Pacific cable and other important enterprises to cost a good deal of money will have to be engaged in. On the basis of present conditions, of course, the cut of \$77,000,000 will leave a surplus of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, which would be a large margin in the case of England or any other European government, but it will seem rather small to us. However, the committee is composed of capable and experienced legislators, and presumably it has looked over the ground carefully. This is a big question, however, and it demands serious and intelligent attention.

Our Exports.

The export record of the calendar year 1901 is very satisfactory when its total is compared with that of 1900 or of any preceding year. While the apparent total falls about \$12,000,000 below the figures of 1900, the fact that the export figures of 1901 do not contain any of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii, which aggregated probably \$30,000,000 shows that the grand total of shipments formerly classed as exports to foreign countries was in 1901 greater than in any preceding year.

The five principal articles which show a decrease are corn; iron and steel manufactures, copper, cotton, and mineral oils; and of these, cotton and mineral oils both show an actual increase in quantity though a decrease in value. This aggregate of practically \$100,000,000 reduction in the

exports of these five articles is nearly offset by the increase in exports of wheat, provisions, live animals and cotton manufactures; cotton-seed oil and oil cake, and leather and manufactures thereof.

The distribution of this large total, really the largest total of shipments ever passing out of the country, shows an increase everywhere except to Europe. The exports to Europe for 1901 were about 11 million dollars less than in 1900; to North America, an increase of about \$1,000,000; to South America, an increase of about \$1,000,000; to Asia about a million dollars; to Africa, six millions, and while the total figures of exports to Oceania fall four millions short of those of last year, the fact that none of the shipments to Hawaii are included this year and that about 71 millions to Hawaii were included in 1900, in the figures of exports to Oceania, shows that the actual shipments to Oceania in 1901 were in excess of those of 1900 or of any earlier year since there is every reason to believe that the shipments to the Hawaiian Islands alone exceeded \$20,000,000 in the year 1901.

Our Latest Possessions.

The Danish West Indies will doubtless be a part of Uncle Sam's domain. The Senate committee has authorized a favorable report, without a dissenting vote, on the treaty which cedes these islands to us for five million dollars. This group of islands lies between thirty and forty miles east of Porto Rico, at the gateway to the Caribbean Sea. There are three islands in the group, St. Thomas, St. John and Santa Cruz. The town of Charlotte Amalie, better known as St. Thomas, is the chief city on the island of St. Thomas; in fact, it is the commercial metropolis of the islands. Its population is about 12,000, only a few less than the entire population of the island. The city is a free port and the harbor is a fine one. The Rev. Mr. Van Harn, of Newport, is the U. S. Consul to the islands, with headquarters at the city of Charlotte Amalie.

St. John is a rocky island, on which something like 1,000 persons live. It has for its chief municipality Cruz Bay. The towns of St. John and St. Thomas are twenty-one and twenty-three miles respectively.

The largest of the three islands is Santa Cruz, containing about seventy-four square miles of territory, about five-sixths of which is under cultivation. There are about 20,000 persons on this island, most of whom, like those on the other two islands, are of negro descent.

The history of the island begins away back in the time of Columbus, for the famous Genoese discoverer landed on the islands on his second voyage in 1493 and called them the Virgin Islands. But he was not in search of small islands and promptly hoisted sail and again bore away to the west.

For more than a century and a half after that the Danish West Indies were never visited by white man. The natives came and went, hunting and fishing as they chose. But in 1657 some Dutchmen established a settlement at St. Thomas harbor. A decade later Erik Smidt, a Dane, arrived at the island, landed with a number of trumpets and took possession of the rocky little peak sticking out of the ocean. He landed a colony, but it was destined to be short lived. The Dutch expelled the Danes.

The effort of a Dane, Jorgen Iversen, agent for the Danish West India and Guinea Company, in 1672, fared better than that of his predecessor, Smidt, for he was backed by a rich and powerful organization, which proceeded to develop the island.

The present effort to purchase the Danish West Indies is not by any means the first made by the United States. In January, 1865, under the administration of President Lincoln, negotiations were begun for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John, and the Danish representative at Washington was given to understand that the United States would buy the islands. During the Civil War the two European powers most friendly to the United States were Russia and Denmark. As a reward for that friendship this country purchased Alaska of Russia, the territory at that time being considered of little value. The price paid, \$7,200,000, was looked upon more as compensation for the friendly service of Russia.

It was proposed, therefore, to reward Denmark for allowing our ships to coal at St. Thomas by paying her liberally for rights in the West Indies. Then came the assassination of President Lincoln and for a time the question was set aside.

Under the administration of President Johnson it was later brought up and William H. Seward, Secretary of State, made an attempt to buy the islands for \$7,500,000. The Danish Government was agreeable to the sale, provided the people on the islands were willing. Accordingly Dr. Hawley of Auburn, N. Y., pastor of the church which Secretary Seward attended, was sent to St. Thomas to superintend an election to learn the popular sentiment on the question of a transfer of ownership. On the three islands a total of several thousand votes was cast, among which were found only twenty-two adverse to the sale.

But the plan had opponents in the United States Senate and under the leadership of Senator Sumner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the proposition was rejected.

In 1871 the seat of government on the islands was transferred from St. Thomas to Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, and the next year cable communication was established with the United States. Trade with this country increased and the islands and their fine harbor found increased favor, not only with the United States, but with other nations.

A second attempt was made by this country to purchase the islands, but in spite of the fact that a price was set, nothing came of it.

Throughout the islands English is the prevailing language, though Danish is the official tongue. French, German and Spanish are not infrequently heard.

Washington Matters.

Attempt to Delay the Philippine Tariff Bill.

—Special War Taxes will be Abolished.

—A Bill for Forest Reserves—Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1902. The Philippine revenue bill will be before the Senate and there seems to be a concerted effort on the democratic side of the chamber to delay its passage. When the democrats have to gain by filibustering is not apparent unless they are hoping to embarrass Secretary Root and the Philippine Commission, nevertheless that appears to be their policy. So far to the question has been the discussion of some of the sections in speeches supposed to be genuine to the measure that the Senate. "Consider the life and character of Mary Queen of Scots," Senator Lodge has not attempted to press the passage because he first desired that the Philippine Commission have an opportunity of listening to such testimony as Governor Taft might wish to offer. The Governor's statements have all supported the contention of the administration that peace is being rapidly established and that, with the funds necessary to carry on the public improvements required in the islands, the last vestige of the insurrection will disappear. Without the building of good roads, however, some of the big game, the more inaccessible portions are likely to make trouble for some time to come.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Labor and favorable action is expected in the House. Particularly is this assured because the House has already passed a measure making the census bureau permanent, a feature which is practically incorporated in the Senate measure. The republican senators have determined upon a program for the remainder of this session which provides that the Philippine tariff bill, the isthmian canal bill, the Philippine government bill, the subsidy bill and the Cuban reciprocity bill shall be considered in the order named.

Senator Gallon recently delivered a speech setting forth his views in regard to the treaty-making powers of the Senate and the Executive in which he claimed that the provision in the Tilden bill relating to treaties was unconstitutional because it had a tendency to limit the powers conferred on the Senate by the constitution. An attempt was made by Mr. McPherson, the democratic leader in the House, to make trouble between the Senate and the House in regard to this matter by the appointment of a committee to investigate the powers of the Senate, but the majority judgment of the republican leaders prevailed.

The Ways and Means Committee has determined upon the abolition of the special war taxes and the democratic side has been industriously engaged in an attempt to place the members of the Committee in a wrong light before the people. When asked for an interview on the subject, Chairman Payne handed to your correspondent a statement which is too long for reproduction here, but which says in part, that the Committee had no thought of disposing of the Cuban question by reporting in favor of the reduction of the war taxes, that the Committee had had no conference on the Cuban matter, and that "the bill to reduce war revenue taxes was taken up because it was the sentiment of the committee that the burdens resting upon our own people should be lightened before we turned our attention to lightening the burden of other people." Mr. Payne further assures me that the Cuban matter will receive full and careful consideration before a decision is reached so that it will be considered at an early date.

Congressman John E. Lacey, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, gives me the following explanation of his bill, introduced to carry out the suggestion made in the President's message in regard to forest reserves. "In an opinion given by the Attorney General, January 3, 1902, he holds that Congress has practically unlimited jurisdiction for all purposes over the forest reserves even when they are situated in a state. The bill following the lines of the opinion of the Attorney General, provides, first, that the forest reserves may be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, or an executive order of the President, but inasmuch as the boundaries of many of these reserves are in controversy only such reserves are to be transferred as the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Geological Survey will certify to have had their boundaries substantially settled. The President is to be authorized to set apart such forest reserves or parts thereof as he may deem proper for fish and game preserves, but if the reserve is wholly in one state, the President shall not make such order until the Governor of the state shall, in writing, ask for it. In the territories he can create such game preserves without the sanction of the Governor of the territory. The purpose of this was to avoid forcing any of these preserves on states where they were not wanted by the local authorities. The bill provides that the Department of the Interior, or of Agriculture, as the case may be, having such game preserve in its control, may make all regulations necessary for game protection therein. Such regulations shall have the force and effect of law, and a violation of them will be a misdemeanor. All nets, traps, guns, etc., used in violation of the law in one of these preserves will be forfeited on conviction of the party using the same. It also provides that forest officers may arrest, without warrant, persons found violating the law in preserves. The reason for making the transfer to the Department of Agriculture is because that department can better administer the permanent forest reserves than the Department of the Interior. The traditions and the organization of the Department of the Interior in relation to the public lands has in view the disposition of the lands, their sale and transfer to private parties. The Secretary of Agriculture has a fully equipped Bureau of Forestry and is better prepared to administer these reserves than the department in which they are now situated, but it was thought best, in framing the bill, not to provide for the transfer of any of the preserves except such as have had their boundaries definitely established. The Secretary of the Interior settles more questions of private right in amount and value in one year than the Supreme Court of the United States does in ten years. This department is overloaded with work and when one of these reserves is definitely located and established a permanent reserve, the President and both Secretaries believe that the Department of Agriculture should have it to care for."

Master Raymond Langley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland S. Langley, has been confined to his home the past week by a severe cold and sore throat.

Weather Bulletin.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 8.—Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross country. February 11 to 15, warm wave 13 to 14, cold wave 15 to 17, next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about February 10, cross wave of lowlies 18 to 20, cross states 21. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about February 10, great central valley 18, eastern states 23. Cold wave will cross west of Rockies about February 10, great central valley 21, eastern states 23.

Temperature of the week ending February 17 will average above and rainfall below normal. About half of this bulletin a cold wave will be approaching from the northwest, from the Ohio valley and central states, cold in the Dakotas, coming wave in Mississippi valley. Special feature of the weather will be a high temperature wave beginning about 18 followed by rains and cooler; another high temperature wave about 23 followed by a cold wave, blizzard, heavy and some of the worst weather of the winter.

That cold wave, coming after two weeks of warm, spring like weather, will cause suffering and injury to man, beast, bird and vegetable and all should be prepared for it. Remember how perfectly the warm January just past and its very disagreeable blizzard at the close of the month were foretold by this bulletin and be better prepared for that February haze that will close this month.

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SENTIMENTALITY

Eliminated in War as Far as
England Is Concerned

THE AMBITION OF KRUGER

Declared by Salisbury to Be Respon-
sible for Sorrow and Desolation—
England Has Moved to Fear From
Irish Than Her South African Foes

London, Feb. 6.—Premier Salisbury unveiled a life-size marble statue of the late Queen Victoria at the Junior Con-
stitutional club last night. Speaking at a dinner after the unveiling the pre-
mier referred to the recent Dutch note,
saying that, for himself, he was unable
to hang the object of the Dutch gov-
ernment, for whose friendly feelings he
had the greatest admiration, but he
could not see the precise object they
hoped to gain by this curious step. It
was clear that the Dutch had no au-
thorization from our government in the
continent, since from the moment this
action on the part of the Netherlands
government was announced these cir-
cumstances yielded with each other in declaring
the Dutch action to be undesired. Her
majesty's government certainly knew
nothing of the genesis of this move-
ment.

"There is no longer any question of
sentiment," continued Lord Salisbury.
We have entered upon a matter of busi-
ness which we must push through.
What we are now seeking is security.
Any power which recognizes fully the
rights of the sovereign and gives us se-
curity for the empire we should accept,
not only with willingness, but with de-
light.

"It is useless to tell us to behave so as
to leave a pleasant recollection in the
minds of those with whom we are fight-
ing. The only result that can com-
pensate for the sacrifice of blood and
treasure is that, for the future, there
shall be security in that part of the em-
pire upon which the ambition of Mr.
Kruger has poured this abundance of
sorrow and desolation."

Lord Salisbury said he had no be-
lieved for the future and that he be-
lieved the war had made the country
more confident in its external policy,
more convinced that its opinions would
receive due consideration from the
councils of nations.

But when the present strain had
passed away, continued the speaker,
there would still remain duties which
could not be shirked. The existence of
hostile feeling in Ireland was a signal
that the efforts upon which depended in
no light degree the glory and continu-
ance of the empire must not be re-
laxed.

"The independence of our position in
Ireland is the most vital object the em-
pire has, and it can only be attained by
strenuous exertions," said the premier.

The premier asked if the Irish people
loved the government better than they
did formerly, and replied himself that
they did not. He said that the feelings of
hostility which had been expressed were
more uncompromising than any expres-
sions which had ever issued from the
lips of Parnell or O'Connell. An Irish
government, with power to accumulate
arms and ammunition, would constitute
a more serious threat than had the
Boers. While the orthodox leader of
the Liberal party had declared himself
in favor of home rule, said the speaker,
the semi-orthodox leader of that party,
whose utterances were harder to in-
terpret, while he had not pledged him-
self to home rule, had suddenly
avoided any pledge from which the con-
trary might be inferred.

The premier concluded with saying
that the conspicuous duty of the unfur-
lows was to maintain a permanent func-
tion between England and Ireland, and
that it was by sustaining this junction
that they would maintain the greatness
of the constitution and the splendor of
the British empire.

Delegates Claim Plenary Power

The Hague, Feb. 6.—An outcome of
conferences held here the Boer dele-
gates have issued a communique thank-
ing the Dutch government for its ef-
forts towards bringing about peace in
South Africa. The delegates affirm they
possess plenary powers still in full force,
and declare that the reply of Great Brit-
ain to the Dutch note proves that the
only object of the former country is the
extermination of the Boer nation.

Didn't Wait to Refute Charges

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Haver-
hill Protective Shoe Workers' union is
now without a head, as General Agent
Jeremiah Donovan resigned last even-
ing, and immediately left for the west
his general organizer of the National
union. The resignation of Donovan
was a surprise, as it was expected that
he would attend the meeting of the
shoe council Friday night and refute
certain charges which have been
brought against him.

Disbarred and Sent to Prison

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 4.—William
H. Kelley of Warren, an attorney, was
disbarred from practice in superior
criminal court by Judge Pierce yester-
day. He was also sentenced to 18
months in the house of correction for the
larceny of \$1000 from the estate of John
W. Downey of Warren.

Clerk Taber's Shortage

Wareham, Mass., Feb. 7.—The auditor
who has been trying to straighten out
the tangled accounts of William R.
Taber, the town clerk and collector who
disappeared so mysteriously about five
weeks ago, has his report almost com-
pleted. It is stated that the amount of
Taber's shortage will be over \$2000.
Current local opinion has changed with
regard to Taber and it is not believed
that he has committed suicide.

Railroad Changes Hands

Dover, Me., Feb. 7.—The Katahdin
Iron Works railroad has been bought
by the Bangor and Aroostook road for
an indicated price of \$220,000. The prop-
erty so surrendered includes all fran-
chises, side tracks, buildings, rolling
stock, etc.

TAFT ON TARIFF

As It Affects Domain Under
His Supervision

ONLY SOURCE OF REVENUE

Should Be From the Customs, Be-
cause of the Small Amount Derived
From Land Tax—Wants Big Re-
duction of Our Philippine Imports

Washington, Feb. 7.—Governor Taft
appeared before the senate committee
on the Philippines yesterday with the in-
tention of taking up the senate Philip-
pine tariff bill and of devoting his at-
tention to the revenue and tariff con-
ditions of the Philippine islands, but be-
fore beginning with the subject he re-
plied to a number of questions by Sen-
ator Cushman bearing upon subjects
heretofore covered by the governor in
his testimony before the committee.

Getting down to the tariff question
Governor Taft said there never had
been a land tax in the islands and he at-
tributed this immunity to the influence
of the friars, who had large holdings,
and to the owners of large haciendas.
The commission had imposed a land tax.
There had been opposition to the sys-
tem, but this was disappearing. The in-
come from this tax would be small for
a time, because of the fact, due to the
retarded development of the country,
that only 5,000,000 acres of the 25,000-
000 acres of agricultural land in the
Philippines is held by private owners.

Replying to inquiries, the witness said
the Spaniards had a method for acquir-
ing government lands similar to our
homestead system, but advantage had
not been taken of it because of the com-
plications of Spanish methods. He
also said there had been much of fraud
on land matters and he urged that in
whatever regulations may be made for
the disposal of the public lands of the
Philippines the rights of squatters
should be recognized.

Judge Taft said that the assessable
taxable property in Manila would not
exceed \$50,000,000. This, he added,
would not exceed one-sixth of the valua-
tion of an American city of the same
size and yet Manila would require a far
larger expenditure than would an Amer-
ican city of the same class. One con-
siderable item of expense for admin-
istration there would be that of main-
taining sanitary conditions. It was
necessary at all times to guard against
the plague and there are from 15,000 to
20,000 lepers in the entire archipelago.

"These conditions, he explained, ren-
dered it necessary for the central gov-
ernment to bear part of the expenses
of municipal government.

"Taking up the subject of general tax-
ation he said the commission is mak-
ing an effort to make the customs tariff
the only source of revenue "and while,"
he said, "we should be glad to have
free trade with the United States, in
order to insure the progress of agri-
culture, we cannot but feel that if it
is fair to collect a tariff on goods com-
ing into the Philippines from the United
States, it is only fair to provide for a
tariff on Philippine articles coming into
the United States."

He said that the tariff adopted by the
commission is a specific duty amount-
ing to from 15 to 30 percent, reduced to
an ad valorem system, and that the tariff
had been to place the higher tariff
on luxury and the lower on necessities,
thus reversing the Spanish system.

Replying to a question as to the ef-
fect of the removal of the export duty
on hemp exported from the Philippines,
Governor Taft said that nothing could
be done to change the conditions in that
respect. "We can sell all the hemp we
can raise," he said. "The effect of the
provision would be greater on sugar.

I apprehend that the anxiety of for-
eigners to secure the hemp product of
the Philippines has led to the furnish-
ing of much of the shrews of war of the
Philippines."

Explaining the reason for the adop-
tion of the specific system, Governor
Taft said this had been done in order
to save both time and expense. "Wherever
Chinamen are found," he added, "smug-
gling is a fine art."

Senator Patterson reminded the wit-
ness that he had in his report recom-
mended a reduction of 50 percent and
asked why such a reduction had been
suggested.

Governor Taft replied: "I am bound
to say that at present our principal
reason for asking a reduction is senti-
mental. The effect of a reduction of 50
or even 75 percent in Philippine im-
ports into the United States would not
be great for the next few years, and any
concessions of that character would be
beneficial in our dealing with the people
of the Philippines. If we can go back
to them and say that congress has
recognized them in this way they will
appreciate the discrimination in their
favor. Such a course on the part of
congress will be a great aid in giving
them assurance of the friendly feeling
of the American people. The exact ef-
fect of such a reduction is difficult to es-
timate. Tobacco would be benefited
somewhat, as would also sugar, but I
am assured by the planters that the ben-
efit of the proposed reduction would not
be great in actual money saving."

Killed by Fellow-Countryman

Andover, Mass., Feb. 3.—Pasquale
Barbuto, an Italian employed as a la-
borer on the new street railway line be-
ing constructed between North Andover
and Salem, was murdered yesterday.
His body was found on a sidewalk.
There was a bullet wound in the man's
abdomen. Francisco Lagerretto, an-
other Italian, is suspected of being the
murderer, and the police are looking for
him. Barbuto had \$90 in his clothing,
and a razor in his hand.

Missing Barge Towed to Port

Providence, Feb. 7.—Tug Richmond
arrived in port yesterday with large
Mystic Barge, which was picked up at
sea after an exciting experience in the
recent storm in Long Island sound.
Both craft showed plainly the but-
felling they received from the waves.
Captain Rogers said he never expected
to reach shore.

WATERBURY FIRE LOSS

Figures Drop to \$1,500,000 No Stock

Taken in Stocks of Incendiarism

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 5.—The talk
of incendiarism as the cause of the con-
flagration which swept through the
business section of the city Sunday
night is pronounced rubbish by owners
of the buildings where the flames first
broke out.

George F. Hughes, head of the dry
goods firm of Reid & Hughes, in whose
building the original blaze started, says
that the outbreak of the fire was un-
doubtedly due to defective electric
light wiring. The second fire, which
originated in the billiard room of the
Seaville house, is now pronounced due to
smoldering flames in goods from the
burning buildings stored there.

As more accurate figures become
obtainable, it is evident that the total loss
will not be as heavy as was first be-
lieved. A prominent insurance man,
whose firm had written policies on nearly
every one of the burned buildings,
is positive that the loss will not exceed
\$1,500,000. The fact that tenants of
buildings some distance from the spot
where the fire started were able to save
much of their property materially re-
duces the first estimate.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

The shareholders of the First Na-
tional bank of Woonsocket, R. I., voted
that the institution go into liquidation
at once. The business is to be consoli-
dated with the Industrial Trust com-
pany.

The long and bitter controversy be-
tween the north and south sections of
the town of Groveland, Mass., over the
matter of proposed new school buildings
was settled at a special town meeting,
both sections getting a fairly what they
wished.

Clarence E. Gilley, town clerk and
carriage manufacturer of Kingston, N. H., is dead. Mr. Gilley was postmaster
of the town during President Cleve-
land's administration and at the time
of his death was the local police judge.

The gift of \$75,000 from John D.
Rockefeller for the erection of a social
and religious building has been formally
accepted by the Brown university cor-
poration.

The annexing shop of the Fore River
Ship and Engine company at Quincy,
Mass., was destroyed by fire, causing a
loss of \$20,000, and throwing about 30
hands temporarily out of employ.

John F. Fitzgerald, ex-congressman
from Boston, has entered the field of
journalism, having purchased The Re-
public, which, until recently, was pub-
lished by Michael P. Curran, now pri-
vate secretary to Mayor Collins of Bos-
ton.

Charles F. Pierce, an excursion agent
who conducted a tourists' bureau at
Providence, has filed a voluntary peti-
tion in bankruptcy, in which he sets
forth that he owes \$23,400.00 and has
assets of \$2203.13.

Joseph Rankel, a pioneer car exam-
pinner, died at Laconia, N. H., of an
infirmary incident to old age, aged 90
years. Up to November last he had
enjoyed good health. He was born at
Glimanston, N. H.

Andrew J. Brennan, about 40 years
of age, was found dead in the cellar
at his home on Mellen street, South
Framingham. There was a deep gash
on his forehead, and it is thought he
fell down stairs.

Ten inches of snow, badly drifted by
high winds, has delayed trains in north-
ern Vermont many hours. The Central
Vermont line to Montreal was blocked
above St. Albans and trains were can-
celled. Country cross-roads are well
nigh impassable.

By the will of the late Warren Har-
wood of Boston the town of Harvard,
Mass., will receive bequests amounting
to \$11,000.

Margaret Donegan, an aged woman,
fell down stairs at Springfield, Mass.,
and fractured her skull. She died be-
fore medical assistance arrived.

An epidemic of measles is prevalent
among the school children of Hampton,
N. H. One school has been ordered
closed.

Philip Egan, 10 years old, was struck
and killed by a passenger train at West
Springfield, Mass.

Herbert Gallivan took his life in a
hotel at Bangor, Me., by shooting
through the heart. Dependence from
ill health is given as the cause.

At the 30th annual meeting of the
Maine Press association Charles A.
Pillsbury of Belfast was elected pre-
sident.

Paul Lambert, who was indicted for
breaking, entering and the larceny of
money from the poor box in the Catho-
lic church at Waterville, Me., was
acquitted, the jury being out 25 min-
utes. Lambert was discharged.

Alexander Wildman, aged 70, per-
haps one of the best known men in
Connecticut, was found dead at Dan-
bury. Heart disease was the cause of
death. Mr. Wildman was prominent in
Democratic politics and had spent much
time in the interest of his party in
Washington.

Cook Hahn Shows Up

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 7.—William
Hahn, a second cook at the Seaville
house, who was thought to be a vic-
tim of Monday morning's fire, is alive
and well. The authorities here are
searching for the ruins of the hotel yester-
day with the expectation of finding his
body there. The announcement in local
papers of this search led Hahn to re-
port himself late last night to the po-
lice.

Tramps Exposed to Smallpox

Hyde Park, Mass., Feb. 7.—When the
chief of police heard that a man af-
fected with smallpox found on a street
in Boston yesterday by a physician
claimed that he slept in the police sta-
tion here on Wednesday, an order was
issued closing the building until it was
fumigated. There were 18 wayfarers
in temporary lodgings exposed to the
infection.

Cost \$500,000, Sold For \$65,000

Boston, Feb. 7.—At the rooms of the
real estate exchange yesterday there
was an auction sale of the Atlas pack-
corporation's property by order of the
mortgagees. A committee of the bond-
holders purchased the plant for \$65,000.
All the various plants of the cor-
poration were included in the sale. The
original cost is said to have been nearly
\$500,000.

FULFILLED THREAT.

McGurran Professor Assassinated His

Later of Public Instruction

Boston, Feb. 7.—M. Kamecheff, the
minister of public instruction, was as-
sassinated yesterday in his study by a
professor, who pretended he wanted
to present a petition. The assassin sub-
sequently committed suicide by shoot-
ing himself.

Kamecheff's assassin, who had been a
student at the University of Sofia,
was appointed to a professorship in a
provincial town. Disappointed at not
being assigned to a position at the cap-
ital, he had threatened to murder Kame-
cheff. The police knew of the man's
threats and were also aware that there
was doubts as to his sanity, but they
allowed him to secure a private audience
of Kamecheff and the murder fol-
lowed.

Drunk Man Had Smallpox

Boston, Feb. 3.—When Jeremiah Mc-
Carthy, a single man who has been fir-
ing with his sister, was brought to sta-
tion 15 in the patrol wagon last night,
he was found to be suffering from small-
pox. The affair created considerable
excitement, and the station house, the
patrol wagon, and the clothing of the
arresting officers were all subjected to
the fumigating process. McCarthy had
spent most of the day around saloons
and last night he was so intoxicated
that he was arrested. On Monday night
a similar incident occurred at station 6,
the arrested man being sent to the hos-
pital.

Newspaper Burned Out

Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 7.—A large
five-story brick building occupied by
The Times Publishing company was
completely swept out by fire last night,
causing a loss of \$25,000. The fire ap-
parently started in the boiler room and
had gained considerable headway be-
fore the department had arrived. In
addition to publishing the Portsmouth
Times, True L. Norris issued a weekly
known as The States and Union, while
the company did considerable job print-
ing. The building and contents were
completely covered by insurance.

Held For Boston Police

Boston, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from
Chicago states that Robert F. Stone, the
coffee buyer for Martin L. Hall & Co.,
who suddenly disappeared two weeks
ago and who is wanted in this city to
answer of several charges of forgery,
was arrested as he was about to take an
express train for Denver. Two Phila-
delphia detectives caught him as he was
mounting the steps of a Pullman
sleeper. He was taken to the city lock-
up, where he will be held for action by
the Boston police.

Got His Five Cents Back

Boston, Feb. 6.—Martin L. Young pre-
sented a transfer check at a Boston
elevated road station which was not
honored, and he brought suit to recover
damages for assault and also for a
breach of contract. The railway com-
pany maintained that the check had
not been presented at the proper place
and that if it had it would have been ac-
cepted. The plaintiff testified that no
violence was used, and the court yester-
day directed the jury to return a ver-
dict for 5 cents.

Orange Constituency Changes

Belfast, Ire., Feb. 7.—The most stu-
nning blow which British rule in Ireland
has received since Parnell's day was
dealt yesterday, when the east division
of County Down returned James
Woods, an opponent of the government,
to parliament, and defeated the govern-
ment candidate, Colonel R. H. Wallace.
It is looked upon as a revolution in Irish
politics. The county of Down has al-
ways been a stronghold of Orangemen.

Captain Alone Survived

Athens, N. J., Feb. 7.—Captain
David Callahan, who was missing in the
yacht Dart since Tuesday, put into the
inlet last evening alone, nearly dead
from starvation, exposure and loss of
sleep. His crew of two men, Flannus
Rooper and Ho Sutra, were drowned
during Tuesday night, having been
swept away from his side by a gale of
wind. The dead men leave families in
desperate circumstances.

Sixty-Five Hundred Operatives Out

Providence, Feb. 4.—The lockout in
the four large mills of the American
Woolen company in Olneyville took
effect yesterday, in pursuance of the
order issued by the officials to meet the
action of about 150 weavers who were
endeavoring to precipitate a general
strike against the double loan system.
About 650 operatives in all departments
are idle as a result.

Objected to Sunday Work

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 3.—As the re-
sult of a disagreement about working
on Sunday, Peter Long, a gardener, yester-
day shot his employer, Mrs. Abner
Plant, a wealthy resident. Her
wound is not thought to be dangerous.
Long is 55 years old. He quarreled with
Mrs. Plant because he was unwilling to
work seven days in a week.

A Confessed Embezzler

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 4.—Dr.
Charles A. Penhaly, superintendent of the
Worcester city hospital for the last
25 years, was arrested last night by
Chief of Police Stone on a charge of em-
bezzling \$8100. The arrest was made as
a result of a voluntary confession made
Jan. 27 by Dr. Penhaly.

Postponement of Execution

Windsor, Vt., Feb. 6.—The execution
of Charles Doherty for murder, which
was to have occurred on Friday of last
week, has been postponed until the
third Tuesday of May by reason of the
appeal to the supreme court.

Record Price For a Bull

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Aberdeen bull,
Prince Ito, sold at auction here yester-
day, brought the record price of \$9100.
The Herefords made the previous high-
est record with the Bull Perfection,
which brought \$7000.

An Alleged Embezzler

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 7.—James
Richardson of Springfield, Mass., was
arrested to Stratford yesterday on a
charge of embezzlement and brought
here, where he is held for Springfield of-
ficers. The specific allegation against
Richardson is that he raised in Spring-
field a loan on a house and lot at he
had no legal title to.

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Electricity at lowest rates.
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We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

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RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1.

172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

ANNUAL
REDUCTION
SALE.We shall not attempt to advertise a
"Hurrah Sale" of these goods—as that style of
doing business is entirely out of our line.Every few days something is marked down
simply because things don't come out even.Our entire stock of broken lines in all de-
partments reduced in like proportion, irre-
spective of regular selling price.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH AT THIS SALE.

Newport One Price
Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF MILLINERY

—AT—

SCHREIER'S,

113 THAMES STREET.

BEGINNING THIS DAY

WE WILL SELL OUR

WINTER GOODS AT A

SACRIFICE.

All our Trimmed

HATS and TOQUES.

At an IMMENSE REDUCTION.

BARGAINS In Every Line of

Millinery Trimmings

BE SURE AND ATTEND

Bargain Sale at Schreier's.

143 Thames Street.



Nature's Danger Signals.

Do your eyes blur at times? Do they hurt
after reading? Are there frequent headaches?
Are the muscles around the eyes drawing
wrinkles and crow's feet?

They are Nature's Danger Signals.

Only when sight is gone is the terrible dan-
ger realized. It costs so little to help the eyes,
if done in time. We can give the early help
and our advice is free. If you don't need
glases we tell you so.H. A. Heath & Co.,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
162 Thames Street, - Newport.

Colorado Pens.

Sample dozen 10c. by Mail.

Send for gross price.
CHARLES S. SHERMAN, Gen. Agent,
12-21-2m 159 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.
Sub-agents wanted.EXAMINE OUR
CAPE ANN

—AND—

Black Grain Boots!

—ALSO—

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

LODGE ROOMS

—OR—

SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

Prince Henry of Prussia.

Among the princes of all the reigning houses of Germany there is none with the possible exception of the Kaiser—who possesses so striking an individuality as Prince Henry of Prussia, and whose approach to this country in behalf of his brother, Kaiser Wilhelm, it may be well to correct certain misapprehensions which have arisen both concerning himself and likewise with regard to his relations with his brother.

No greater mistake could be made than to attribute to Prince Henry any share of the blame for the bad feeling which was caused by the attitude of the German warships at Manila during the few months that followed the great American naval victory gained under the guns of that city. What trouble there was was due to the Prussian Rear-Admiral Diederichs, who to use the expressive phrase of the English sea captain, Sir Edward Chebster, in endeavoring to excuse him in the eyes of Admiral Dewey, "had no sea manners." There is no doubt that had Prince Henry been at Manila instead of Diederichs at that moment, there would have been no friction whatsoever either between the naval commanders or subsequently between the two nations. For Prince Henry possesses precisely those qualities which would have resulted in feelings of good will and friendship with Admiral Dewey. He is modest, honest, broad-minded, speaks English perfectly, and is entirely free from any affectation or pose. He is a man indeed who has so many qualities in common with Dewey that it is impossible that they should not have understood each other and under the circumstances it is to be regretted that the prince happened to be in the northernmost portion of the China Seas at the very time when the battle of Manila was fought. It may be remembered that matters went on very much more smoothly between the Germans and Americans at Manila after the withdrawal of Admiral Diederichs.

Then, too, no importance whatsoever should be attached to the stories which have been widely circulated to the effect that the Kaiser is imbued with sentiments of jealousy towards Prince Henry. In fact the latter's despatch to China was popularly ascribed both in Germany and abroad to a desire on the part of the emperor to keep his brother at a distance. There is nothing further from the truth. The appointment of Henry to the command of the German naval forces in the China Seas at that juncture was due to a belief on the part of Wilhelm that the Chinese Empire was on the eve of a breakup, and that it would be well under the circumstances that Germany's squadron in the Far Orient should be under the orders of an officer such as Prince Henry, who by reason of his royal rank and intimate knowledge of his brother's views and wishes would have the necessary boldness, tact and presence of mind to know exactly how to deal with any crisis that might arise. Before European royalty will visit China and Japan are few and far between, and Wilhelm may very naturally have thought that the presence of Henry at the head of the German fleet in Chinese waters—a prince who in addition to being the Kaiser's only brother is brother-in-law to the Russian Czar and a grandson of the late Queen Victoria—would have the effect of giving to the cause of Germany in the Orient an importance and a prestige which would stand for the inferiority of its naval strength in that part of the globe.

Far from wishing Henry at a distance Emperor Wilhelm is never so good tempered and cheerful, so thoroughly to his advantage, as when he has his brother near him. In fact, those who know anything about the condition of affairs at the court of Berlin are aware that real and lasting affection exists between the two men. And that things should be thus speaks as highly for one brother as it does for the other. Indeed it gives evidence of the warm-heartedness, I might almost say the magnanimity, of the Kaiser's character. For everything that could possibly have contributed to render Wilhelm jealous of his brother has been done. Henry was always favored at the expense of his brother by his father and mother, by the entire imperial family, and by the court of Berlin previous to Wilhelm's accession to the throne. In fact, the late emperor gave a striking expression of his preference for his younger son when, at the time of Henry's marriage, he, after affectionately embracing him, pressed into his hand a slip of paper—he could speak no longer, owing to the awful malady which carried him off—on which he had written: "You, at least, have never given me a moment's sorrow, and will make a good husband as you have been a loving son. And when soon after this Frederick breathed his last, it was found that he had left the major part of his fortune either to Henry directly, or to Empress Frederick in trust for this, his favorite son.

This privileged position in the affection of his parents, and it may be added in the hearts of the German people, is due in a large measure to Prince Henry's education. He was brought up, so to speak, at sea, to a profession which is of all others the one which calls forth the best qualities, develops manliness and diminishes pride and affectation. Before he was twenty years of age he had twice circumnavigated the globe, visiting every corner of the earth, and carrying the flag of Germany into regions where it had never been seen before. This in itself was sufficient to interest Germans in the young prince; the first of his house to seek adventures in such far distant climes, and at this healthy, manly, interesting mode of life was compared to his advantage with the somewhat dissipated existence of most young German princes doing duty as army officers at Berlin and in other Teuton capitals.

Every now and again stories reached the public through the press of feats of gallantry performed by the royal sailor, such as the plunging overboard and in a squall, and at another time in shark-infested waters, to save a drowning sailor, while every incident which thus became known concerning the young prince served to confirm his countrymen in the belief that he was endowed in an altogether exceptional degree with those qualities which we are so fond of ascribing to "those who go down to the sea in ships." These long sea voyages had moreover the effect of keeping him clear of all those court and political intrigues with which the throne at Berlin is surrounded as with a very network, intrigues in which he has been devoted to many a futile endeavor to create mischief between the two brothers.

Since his return from China the two brothers have been more intimate than ever. Henry is the very life of the court of Berlin, as he is extremely fond of making fun, even at the expense sometimes of his majesty, especially about the excessively earnest attitude which Wilhelm assumes so often with regard to the most trivial questions. Absolu-

tely unconventional, save on his own quarter-deck, he carries about with him an atmosphere of brightness and breeziness which is almost as infectious and as bracing as a whiff of sea air. For all his love of skylarking and the freedom of his manners, his name has never been associated with any questionable rumors, even in a capital where gossip of that description is as prevalent as Berlin. Certainly there are plenty of stories current about the pranks that he has played. But these are all of an innocent and boyish character, and the prince's reputation as a healthy-minded gentleman and as a perfect husband stands absolutely above reproach. He creates the impression of the most complete wholesomeness. His six feet of well-set-up manhood, his bright eyes and clear-tanned skin, seem the outward and visible signs of a thoroughly clean and sound mind. Common sense, frankness, fearlessness, dignity and kindness are written in his every feature in a way that reminds one vividly of his father, while the easy movements of an athletic body always apparently in the pink of condition are evidently allied to the smooth serenity of a mind confident in itself, but modest with the humility of knowledge.

Rightly or wrongly he is credited with having inherited all the liberal and broadminded views for which the Emperor Frederick was so distinguished, and this has contributed in no small measure to his great popularity in Germany. If I do not speak positively on the subject of his political views it is because his public utterances are few and far between. In fact his principal public utterance was made at the time of his departure for China, when he addressed the emperor in such extravagant terms, referring to his "consecrated majesty," that it created feelings of amazement throughout the civilized world. There has always been an impression that there was in this extraordinary speech just a suspicion of a disposition to get his brother. For not only were the terms which he used entirely foreign to his character, but it was impossible for anyone who ever heard him clutching his scabbard brother while out yachting, putting his head in the cabin door every now and again, and calling out, "Well, Willie, how do you feel now, and what has become of your imperial dignity?" to believe that he was really serious when he so solemnly ascribed semi-divine attributes to this self-same "Willie."

I hear that after the prince's arrival in China, when banquets were given in his honor by the German and English leading colonists, he was repeatedly asked to make a few remarks in reply to the toast drunk in his honor, but that on each occasion he politely informed his hosts that he would see them in Jericho before he got on his feet to address them. "Only once in my life," he was wont to say, "did I make a speech, and I shall never hear the end of that to the close of my days." A little later when the Sino-German correspondent of the London Times was presented to him, he himself referred to this most celebrated and oft-quoted speech, by inquiring, good-humoredly and without plaintively, "By the way, don't you think your newspapers have cosseted me enough about it?"—*Ex-Attache in Boston Transcript.*

Something to Quiet Her Nerves.

A middle-aged woman called at a chemist's in Camden Town one evening and asked for morphine, and the shopman replied to her request with:

"Is it for your husband?"
"Oh, no, sir, I have not got any."
"You don't think of suicide?"
"Far from it."
"What do you take it for?"
"Must I tell you, sir?"
"You must, or otherwise I can't supply you."

"Well, then, don't you think that a woman 40 years old, who has had her first offer of marriage less than an hour ago, naturally wants something to quiet her nerves and give her a good night's sleep?"

The druggist thought so, and who went away contented with the nerve soother.—*London Spare Moments.*

Just What Did Arthur Mean?

"O, papa!" cried Marie, "do you know the meaning of Christian names?"
"William" means good. I wonder what "what-Arthur" means?" And the girl blushed.—*O, so prettily!*
Papa put on his severest aspect.
"I hope Arthur means business!" was the reply.—*Silly Stories.*

Our Remarkable Language.

Mrs. Snaggs. They must have some big pistols out West.
Mr. Snaggs. Why?
Mrs. Snaggs. There's something in the paper about a train robber carrying a conductor with a revolver.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Expensive Tastes Satisfied.

Nell. I didn't think Cholly would ever make up his mind to get married. He had such expensive tastes.
Belle. That accounts for it. He says his wife is the dearest girl in the world.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Parting Words.

He. It is only a quiet little game.
She. What do you mean by a quiet game?
He. Oh, one in which money does nearly all the talking.

"It was a new gun, your honor," protested the prisoner, "and I did not know it was loaded."
"But," argued the judge, "the dealer has just told us that you did not pay for the weapon."
"What has that to do with it?"
"Well, if you didn't pay for it, the dealer must have charged it for you." And the judge tried to look as much like the pictures of Solomon as he could.—*Baltimore American.*

It has often been claimed that the presence of nickel in dust is a sufficient criterion to distinguish it as of cosmic rather than terrestrial origin. It has lately been shown that nickel is found in soot, and hence that nickeliferous dust may be terrestrial. Gallium, also, is found in all atmospheric minerals, in many flues, in many iron ores, in soot and in atmospheric dust.

Bunker. I used to get considerable amusement out of golf.
Ascum. Ah, then you don't play any more.

Bunker. Yes, indeed. I was referring to the time before I began to play.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The bacillus of the grip is the smallest disease germ yet discovered.

Favored By Fortune.

It was a very small incident that helped make Theodore Roosevelt vice president of the United States. This story about it is told by one who was an officer of the army, stationed in Washington during the war with Spain, as illustrative of the character of President Roosevelt for doing things quietly and effectively.

Congress, it will be remembered, provided for the equipment of four regiments of rough riders. Among those appointed to recruit these regiments were Theodore Roosevelt and Melvin Griggs, the latter of South Dakota. Griggs's regiment was the first recruited, and was ordered to Atlanta. Roosevelt's regiment was recruited in the Southwest. Unlike Griggs, he left the work of organization to associate officers, while he himself tarried around Washington and selected the first guns that could be had from the war department, which happened to be a new consignment of Krag-Jorgensen—just enough for one regiment. These he secured even before his regiment was complete. When Griggs arrived in Washington there were no more to be had except the regulation army rifles. He was forced to accept these, and they were sent South. The disappointment of his troops at not being furnished with the best shooting iron resulted in a consultation and a determination to make an effort to secure an exchange for "Krag-Jorgensen." Accordingly Griggs hastened to Washington and secured the promise of the first new guns that were received from the manufacturer. While waiting for these guns Roosevelt's regiment was mustered in. A few days later, being the first regiment to report for duty, he was ordered to Cuba.

Roosevelt was the only rough rider regiment sent out of the country, and the battle of Santiago followed, in which he became conspicuous, while Griggs's regiment, which was mustered in last, never had a chance to show their fighting qualities.

Had Griggs left the details to his subordinates and secured the first guns, or had he announced his readiness to begin active duty, his regiment, and not that of Roosevelt's, would probably have been engaged in the battle of Santiago, and Theodore Roosevelt might not then have become the President of the United States.—*New York Times.*

He Was an Artist.

A lady of high position once ventured to remonstrate with Worth, the Parisian milliner, because he had charged her £120 for a ball dress.

"The material," she said, "could be bought for £20, and surely the work of making up would be well paid with £5 more."

"Madame," replied the milliner in his loftiest manner, "go to M. Mueseler, the painter, and say to him: 'Here is a canvas, value a shilling, and here are colors, value 4 shillings. Paint me a picture with these colors on that canvas and I will pay you one and three-pence.' What will he say? He will say, 'Madame, that is no payment for an artist.' I say more. I say, if you think my terms too high, pay me nothing and keep the robe. Art does not descend to the pettiness of the higgler."—*London Tit-Bits.*

The Wrong Number.

The telephone girl and the bill clerk, to whom she had promised her hour and hand, were sitting in front of the telephone talking about the happy days to come when they would be one.

From one little detail to another the talk finally drifted to the subject of lighting lines in the morning. On this point the young man was decided. He stated it as his emphatic opinion that a wife's place was to get up and start the fires and let her poor, hard working husband rest.

After this declaration there was silence for the space of about three-quarters of a second. Then the telephone girl thrust out the finger, enclined by her engagement ring and murmured sweetly but firmly:

"Ring off, please. You have got connected with the wrong number."—*W. G. Jackson in the Salt Lake Herald.*

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Outing Magazine.

February Outing is the midwinter travel number. It contains some specially illustrated articles on travel in Mexico, California and the nearer South, and the description of a three-thousand mile trip in Russia for \$15—a revelation of wonderful experiences for little money in the land of the Czar. Henry Webster Palmer tells of "Coasting Along Labrador," R. B. Seager of "Tarpon and Sharks on the Florida East Coast," and Chester Wells Purinton of "Hunting and Fishing in the Altai Mountains" of Siberia and Mongolia, where big game is plentiful and unprotected. There are two notable pieces of fiction, "The Alarm Bell," by H. B. Marriott Watson, and "The Haunter of the Pine Gloom," by Charles G. D. Roberts, with drawings by Charles Livingston Bull. A. C. Laut continues the "Story of the Trapper" series, with the "spinner moss" as the central figure of the present sketch, and Lynn Tew Sprague finds the fox an interesting character in fact and fable. There are many other features of equal interest. Caesar Whitney's regular department, "The Sportsman's View Point," takes care of the current matters in the world of sport.

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Women's Dep't.

Disfranchised Teachers.

The Sharon (Mass.) Equal Suffrage League at its last meeting debated the question, "Ought the State to entrust the education of its children to those whom it will not trust to vote?" In opening the discussion, Mr. George Keamton said:

"Allow me to amend the thought expressed by a Cambridge clergyman and later applied by the president of the American Unitarian Association, and to say that the primary problem set before the friends of equal suffrage today is how to make the indifferent different."

"It is claimed by many earnest men that when the women—a minority of them—want the ballot the men will vote to let them have it. Several so stated at our last meeting. In order sufficiently to increase the number of suffragists among women, I can see no better field for missionary work in Massachusetts than among the many thousands of school women who have taken the places formerly occupied by men as school teachers, cashiers, bookkeepers, stenographers, saleswomen, and the like."

"Moreover, these thousands of educated women ought to be interested in equal suffrage for their own protection, so as to secure equal rights, including 'equal pay for equal work.' In the various occupations in which they are engaged they are not receiving over one-half as much salary as the men who occupy similar positions. Take, for illustration, the school teachers of Massachusetts. By the reports of the State Board of Education, omitting the High School salaries, the average amount per month paid to men in the other schools is \$180.00, while the average paid to women is \$140.00, or a little over one-third. In some of our counties over one-half as much is paid to women teachers as to men, but in Essex County the monthly ratio is \$127.82 to men and \$17.17 to women, and in Suffolk County \$200.00 to men and \$83.44, or less than one-third, to women. If women could vote on equal terms with men, 'equal pay for equal work' would soon become established."

Resolutions and Officers.

The Massachusetts W. S. A. held its annual business meeting at 8 Park Street, Boston, on Jan. 22. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

1. We rejoice in the granting of suffrage during the past year to the tax-paying women of New York and of Norway; in the steady growth of public opinion at home and abroad in favor of equal rights for women; in the improvement of married women's property rights in the new Code, a change for which Massachusetts suffragists have been asking for 55 years; in the increased school vote of Boston women, and in the election of a non-partisan majority on the school board.

2. That fathers and mothers ought to be joint guardians of their children by law, as they are by nature.

3. That the effective service rendered by the women of New York City in the recent successful campaign against corruption and misrule is an evidence of their public spirit and of their fitness to vote.

4. In the name of progressive democracy, we affirm that "taxation without representation is tyranny." In the case of the 18,000 women of Boston who pay taxes on several hundred million dollars of property, yet have no voice in regard to the amount of expenditure, and also in the case of the other women who pay indirect taxes on almost everything they eat, drink or wear.

5. And finally, we rejoice in the fact that we begin the second year of the Twentieth Century with the largest membership in the history of our Association.

Give While You Live.

The bequests of Henry Villard to Dabbs Ferry, N. Y., to New York institutions, amounting to \$102,800, have brought to the State \$38,000, under the new law relating to the tax on public and charitable bequests. It seems somewhat odd to see the State decreasing the amount willed to such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Infirmary for Women and Children, the Charity Organization Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to hospitals, and so forth. If one wants to do good, one must pay the State heavily for the privilege, or rather the objects of the beneficence have to pay it. They could have it all if the testator would give outright while living.—*Springfield Republican.*

Mothers and Children.

Representative George H. Fall introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 16 a bill to make fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children. Massachusetts suffragists have been asking for this just measure for fifty-five years. Last year attention was strongly called to the need of it by the case of Mrs. Naramore, a tender-hearted and hardworking mother who killed her six children in a fit of distraction caused by her shiftless husband's determination to separate them from her. The question has been taken up by the women's clubs, and strong influence will be brought to bear on the Legislature to secure equal guardianship. The only society of women to range itself definitely on the wrong side of this question, so far as known, is the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women," which several years ago published over its official imprimatur a leaflet in defence of the present law.

She Knew It.

A Philadelphia man thought he would be more successful than his wife in securing servants. So he cut out a number of advertisements from the "Situations wanted" column of a newspaper and started out in a cab to visit the various addresses. The first place he stopped at was in front of a little house in a narrow street, where a cook had advertised. He saw her and was favorably impressed.

"I am looking for a good cook," he said.

"Sure, an' don't Oi know it?" exclaimed the cook. "Oi only left your house yesterday!"

He made a hasty and undignified retreat and decided to allow his wife to continue in her direction of the household affairs.

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Getting at the Facts.

"You say," said the Judge to a witness, "that the plaintiff in this case resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence."

"That's what I said, Your Honor," replied the witness.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the Judge.

"My exact meaning, Your Honor," replied the witness, "is that he lied."

The Chicago News.

His Thoughtlessness.

He. Ah, those days of our young love! You remember that afternoon you promised to meet me and didn't come? How I raved!

She. Just like a man! And there was I, suffering agonies, trying on that dress you liked so much.—*Life.*

"What is the difference between a statesman and a politician?" asked the little boy who wants to grow up to be wise.

"A statesman," said the man of great practical force, "is the man who is studying what the Constitution of the United States means, while the other people are hustling to get votes."

—*Washington Star.*

The dentist had occupied about two hours in filling a cavity in the trust magnate's front tooth.

"What is the bill?" asked the magnate after the job was over.

"Twenty dollars."

"Great Goshaw! Are you trying to see if you can make as much money in two hours as I do?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. Muchbest, Great Scott! Talk is too much. This makes the seventh time my wife has had twins.

Mr. Isaacs. That's all right. Look at the advantage of it! By having them come in pairs like that, you've been able to avoid the unlucky number thirteen.—*Harlem Life.*

Grass, in France, contains over a hundred factories which distill perfumes from the flowers of the orange, jasmine, rose, violet, cassia, tuberose and other plants.

The amount of blood in the human body is one-thirteenth of the body weight.

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